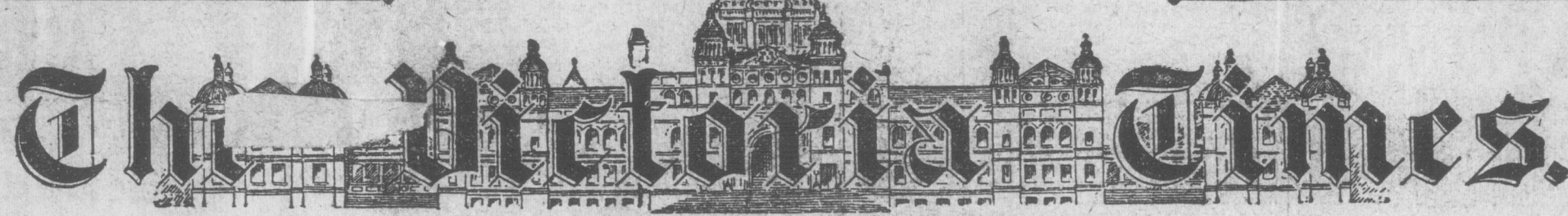


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BUNGLING PREMIER GRASPS AT STRAWS

Hon. R. McBride, Having Utterly Failed in "Better Terms" Mission, Seeks Credit Not Belonging to Him

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Unfortunately for British Columbia, her case for "better terms" was entrusted to a poor advocate. Premier McBride has failed all along the line. His record throughout at Ottawa and at London can be described only by the word "failure." The case of British Columbia is not a weak one to that eventually, presented by an able representative, the province may get what it felt is coming to it.

The Imperial parliament will pass the amendment to the British North America Act which Sir Wilfrid Laurier backed up by resolution of the Dominion parliament, and on behalf of the government. The amendment is the embodiment of what the provincial premiers asked, and Sir Wilfrid in attempting to undo the errors of which he himself was guilty.

In a most direct way Hon. Mr. McBride was responsible for the objectionable phrase which has been struck out, being in the resolution which went forward to London. He was one of the members who selected the early hours of the interprovincial conference which met at Ottawa last fall to whom were entrusted the task of preparing a resolution embodying the views of the members of the conference on the subject matter of the resolutions adopted at the conference held at Quebec in 1902, which it was intended would be the basis of the 1906 conference.

That committee's report was adopted unanimously, and was to the effect that as subject matter of the resolutions of the Quebec conference of 1902 should be pressed upon the Dominion government under reserve of the right of any province to submit to the Dominion government memoranda in writing concerning any claims it may have to larger sums than those set out.

Thus Premier McBride, by most decisive way tied himself up to the resolutions of 1902, which were rejected by reported to carry with it certain conditions for a radical improvement in the service now furnished. In the great scheme mapped out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial conference for fast communication between England, Australia and New Zealand, via Vancouver, it was required that a faster steamship service should be inaugurated on the Pacific. Twenty-four days is the present time between Sydney and Vancouver and it is desired to cut this down to eighteen or nineteen days that mails can be landed in London from Sydney within twenty-nine days.

Union Steamship Gets Extension of Mail Subsidies and Will Improve Steamers.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Canadian-Australian line, operating a steamship service between British Columbia and Sydney, Australia, has concluded arrangements for an extension of mail subsidies for a period of two years from July 31, 1907. Cable advice stating that such an agreement has been made have been received at Montreal from London.

It is understood that James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, who has been in London for several months in connection with a renewal of the mail contract on this route, was only successful in securing it in the face of rather strenuous competition. Negotiations between the Union Steamship and other transportation companies have been proceeding for months, with an Australian Commonwealth, and for a long time it was by no means certain that the Union company would secure the subsidies.

The granting of a two years' renewal to the Union Steamship Company is

WENT OVER EMBANKMENT. Seventeen Persons Injured in Train Wreck in North Dakota.

Mnott, N. D., June 15.—Seventeen persons were injured in the wreck of the eastbound Oriental Limited on the G. N. R., near Fairmont, to-day. Nine cars plunged down a twenty-foot embankment, and all but the mail car burned. Engineer James Longeneau went down the embankment with the locomotive, but escaped injury. Fireman Nolan's foot was injured in jumping as the locomotive tumbled over, but the wreck was caused by a broken rail. The injuries of the others hurt caused mostly of bruises and cuts.

JAP KILLED IN LUMBER MILL.

A Japanese employee of the Fairview Lumber Company was accidentally killed on Friday at the company's mill near the Cambie street bridge in Vancouver. It seems that the deceased was engaged in loading a scow with lumber for the mill when he got caught in the saw and his arms were caught in the chain. He was badly crushed. Upon examination it was found that his chest was crushed and all his ribs broken. He was removed to the hospital, where every possible aid was rendered, but he passed away before a broken rail. The injuries of the others hurt caused mostly of bruises and cuts.

NEW UNION PACIFIC STOCK.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 15.—At a special stockholders' meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. here to-day, it was decided to issue \$1,000,000 in new stock. The issue is for the purpose of meeting expenses of improvements, present and prospective, along the line of the Union Pacific.

MORE WITNESSES FOR THE STATE PROSECUTION WINS IMPORTANT POINTS.

Drains were sent by Haywood to Jack Simpkins—Former Governor Peabody's Evidence.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—The prosecution in the Steubenburger murder case won its fight for the admission of the contents of the telegram Steve Adams sent from Ogden to the defendant, Haywood, at Denver, in June, 1903, and Detective Pender, of Ogden, was permitted to testify as to the contents of this message. The message was an appeal from Adams to Haywood for money. The state then produced and secured the admission of the letter sent by Haywood to Jack Simpkins at various times in 1904, 1905 and 1906. One was sent just before and one just after the Steubenburger murder, and the purpose for which they were introduced was to show the relations of Haywood and Simpkins, who aided Harry Orchard in the first attempt to kill Steubenburger. The state next produced the fragments of the pistol and device by which the internal machine placed in the Victim's mine was set off, and this led to a general digression into the whole story of the Cripple Creek strike of 1903-4, in which the defence sought to show violence and incitement to violence by agents and officers of the Mine Owners' Association and high-ranking officials of the militia arrested in the case.

Then the play went back to the Peabody bomb to prove its recovery from the Coast of Alaska by the former Governor Peabody, Mrs. Peabody and Miss Peabody, who had seats within the rail, intently watching the production of the bomb casing which so long held tragedy for them.

Charles T. Roach, a plumber, testified that he made the casing of what is known as the "Peabody bomb." It was made to order. He identified the bomb casing, examining it carefully. He said he did not think he could identify the person who ordered it and did not know Orchard.

Miss Cora May Peabody, daughter of former Governor Peabody, was one of the last witnesses at the morning session. She testified to seeing two men near her carriage during her father's term of office. Her mother and sister were with her. Orchard testified that one night he waited to shoot the governor but ladies got out of the carriage.

E. F. Richardson cross-examined Miss Peabody closely. She was extremely nervous, but answered every question without contradiction. Richardson's questions directed to an effort to show that the witness was endeavoring to bolster up Orchard's testimony.

Former Governor Peabody was the last witness. He saw Orchard in Canyon City at the time Orchard said he went there for the purpose of killing the governor.

In response to a request from the defence for notice from the state as to the time it should assemble its witnesses, Senator Joseph Fox next Wednesday as the time. He explained later, however, that he had given an early day in order to avoid delay. As the trial now stands adjourned until Tuesday morning, the prosecution would not be able to conclude before the end of next week.

HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA DIABOLICAL RACE GIVES NEW TROUBLE.

Japanese Authorities Are Making Every Effort to Stamp Out the Practice.

(From Monday's Daily.) Among the gruesome and cold-blooded stories which are told of obscure races on the earth's surface to-day it would be difficult to surpass in its diabolical details the news which was brought to port this morning by the steamer Montezale. It is of the Head Hunters of Formosa, a race in physical formation resembling the Malay, but in inhuman attributes perhaps unsurpassed.

The Montezale called at Formosa on her present voyage to take on board a cargo of tea. The port at which the C.P.R. vessel touched was Keelung, a place which feeds the town of Taipei, the principal city of Formosa. The vessel was there for a couple of days taking on board 1,100 tons of tea, and while there heard some details of a race whose sole ambition is the accumulation of human heads.

Before the Montezale left Keelung news had reached that port of the latest outrage in the interior of the island. The news was that a party of the Head Hunters of Formosa had been discovered by some Japanese troops and the perpetrators of the atrocious crime had escaped into the mountains in haste and unscathed. Day and night through summer and winter the soldiers of the Japanese empire are engaged in hunting for human heads for the island of Formosa now belongs to Japan. Since the China-Japanese war and the cession of Formosa to Japan, the Head Hunters have been doing their utmost to exterminate and failing extermination, to capture and mutilate the bodies of the Head Hunters. Their efforts have in great measure been in vain. Secure among the mountains and maintaining all the intricacies of a primeval land, the Head Hunters laugh pursuit to scorn.

At intervals the Japanese troops make raids on the centres of civilization, the blood lust seems to grow with what it feeds on, and the advent of the little yellow man into the island prevails the Head Hunters with a new prey, whereas before the cession of the island they used to hunt each other.

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PRESENTATION TO PASTOR.

The entrance of Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., upon his third year as pastor of Queen's avenue Methodist church, New Westminster, was marked by a congregational meeting held on Thursday evening in the schoolroom of the church, by a warm expression of appreciation for his services during the past two years. The expression took the form of a presentation of an address and the pastor, in his response, thanked the congregation for the expression of their appreciation. The designs of the congregation had been kept secret, and to many, including the pastor, it came as a surprise when the latter was asked to come up to the platform after the programme of the evening had been completed. The presentation was made by T. R. Pearson on behalf of the congregation, and F. O. Canfield responded on behalf of the pastor. Mr. Canfield referred to the satisfaction which the board felt in securing the services of Rev. Mr. Barracough for another year, and commented on the work which he had accomplished during the past two years. The pastor, who was taken by surprise, was plainly impressed with the show of appreciation on behalf of the congregation and expressed himself accordingly. An interesting programme was rendered during the evening, which included recitation by Miss Jennie Marshall and Miss Myrtle Mack.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Toronto, June 15.—Gertie Cogswell, aged three and a half years, was burned so badly yesterday in her home at 40 Niagara street, that she died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Michael's hospital.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S WESTERN TRIP ROYAL VISITOR TRAVELS BY DAYLIGHT.

Desires to See as Much of Country as Possible—Impressed With Possibilities.

Brandon, June 15.—Now that we are about to leave Winnipeg after a stay of 13 hours, on our journey farther west, we feel justified in making the assertion that H. I. H. Prince Fushimi will not soon forget his visit to the Western metropolis. The programme, while not elaborate, was arranged and carried out in a most interesting and entertaining way to the Prince's party, and it may be said that the impression grows on one daily that the Prince is losing no opportunity to see as much of the chief features of Canada. The visit to the great Ogilvie mills, the horse show and a motor drive through the city were thoroughly enjoyed. The Prince expressed surprise at finding a city so well equipped with industry and embodying so great industries in so young a country.

The Prince turned to enter the car he noticed two beautiful specimens of dwarf spruce which had been installed on the rear platform, and admired them so much that he requested Mr. Baker to take them to Japan.

We are now passing through a noted forest district, and while waiting at Portage la Paire the party had an opportunity of speaking to two farmers who in reply to a question regarding the prospects, they spoke very cheerfully, and expressed their confidence in the future of the country.

The necessary changes in the mode of elections cannot be submitted, he says, because the composition is unsatisfactory on account of the defects in the election laws itself, and declares that to the authority, which granted the first election law belongs the right to substitute new basis of suffrage.

"God entrusted us with imperial authority over our people," his majesty declares, "and before His throne we must answer for the fate of the Russian state. Conscious of this, we have taken a firm resolution to bring to an end the great task of the

Transformation of Russia begun by us and to grant Russia a new electoral law, the publication of which we entrust to the ruling senate. From our loyal subjects we expect a hearty and unanimous service to the motherland, whose sons ever have been the fortress of her power, glory and prestige.

M. Ozell, one of the accused deputies, attempted to leave the city. He was arrested and is now detained at the Finnish frontier. The deputy's attempt to leave the country was followed by the government's guarding against similar attempts by patrolling all rail-

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Samuel Maskins, a wealthy lumber broker of Glasgow, Scotland, who has been living at Buckingham Club for a year, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. The police found no evidence to show the cause of the act.

Logger Loses His Life in the Shuswap River. A sad drowning accident occurred in the river Shuswap river, whereby a logger working for the Enderby sawmills, named William Radnor, lost his life a few days ago. The unfortunate man slipped off a log into the swiftly running stream, and was carried down several hundred yards before he struck a log jam. By that time he had become so exhausted that he did not stop to have the strength to pull himself out, and he was quickly sucked under by the current. A number of his fellow workers witnessed the distressing occurrence but were unable to render any assistance, as they had no boat, and could not otherwise reach him.

LUMBER BROKER'S SUICIDE. St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Samuel Maskins, a wealthy lumber broker of Glasgow, Scotland, who has been living at Buckingham Club for a year, committed suicide last night by drinking carbolic acid. The police found no evidence to show the cause of the act.

CZAR DISSOLVES RUSSIAN DOUMA

New Election to Be Held Under Revised Laws—Hundreds of Arrests in the Capital.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Emperor Nicholas affixed his signature this morning to an imperial ukase abolishing the present Duma and ordering the elections of members to its successor, which is to meet November 14th, be held under the new election law, which provides against the "submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses."

This act constitutes a virtual coup d'etat, and overrides the fundamental laws solemnly proclaimed by its majesty on the eve of the convocation of the first Duma, which declared that the electoral law could never be changed without the consent of parliament itself. This breach of the Constitution is justified by the great law of necessity, the advisers of the emperor holding it impossible, under present conditions, to secure a parliament capable of co-operating harmoniously with the crown and rescue Russia from anarchy and revolution.

The session of the council of ministers at which the decision to dissolve parliament was reached lasted from 9 p. m. last night until nearly 4 a. m. to-day (Sunday). The ministers had agreed upon the terms of the ukase before midnight, however, and a draft of it was taken immediately to Peterhof, where the emperor affixed his signature.

The news of the dissolution was received at 2:40 a. m. to-day, but the meeting was continued until the arrival of the signed document. This document was delivered by Premier Stolypin to the official printers for publication in the Official Messenger and the Russian press.

The imperial ukase is addressed to the ruling senate, and reads as follows: "According to paragraph 105 of the fundamental laws of 1906, we ordain: "Firstly—That the Imperial Duma be dissolved.

"Secondly—That the new elections of members to another Duma be held, beginning September 14th.

"Thirdly—That the new imperial Duma be convoked November 14th, of the present year.

"The ruling senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this in effect.

"NICHOLAS. "P. A. Stolypin, Premier."

The czar's ukase is accompanied by the manifesto setting forth the motives which led the emperor to act. He adverts to the Duma's rejection of temporary laws, its refusal to condemn the delay in ratifying the budget, the

Revolutionary Spirit of a large portion of its members, the abuse of the right of interpellation, and the failure of the Duma to comply immediately with the demand for the election of the fifty-five Social Democratic members charged with conspiracy.

way stations with special vigilance along the frontier and the city boundaries. The dispatch with which such orders were carried out shows that matters have been handled with skill.

An order from Gen. Drahefsky, prefect of St. Petersburg, addressed to the municipal press, has just appeared. It announces that the publication of any article inimical to the government conviction, or constituting a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and three months in jail. This is the

Most Drastic Measure Yet proclaimed against the press since the days of the Black reaction, and if enforced will entail the suspension of every Liberal newspaper in St. Petersburg.

The Socialist Tovarish will not attempt to appear this morning, feeling that suppression is inevitable. More than 700 arrests were made in St. Petersburg yesterday.

Lived Three Months. The dissolution of the Russian Duma followed the refusal of that body to permit the arrest of a number of its members on the charge of conspiring against the state. It has been freely predicted, ever since the lower house first met, March 5th, that its dissolution was only a question of time, and the many official denials never carried conviction. The history of this Duma, like its predecessor, has been one of almost constant clashes with the government. This, in spite of the fact that a consistent effort was made in some quarters to make the Duma an effective legislative body, and that the government's programme for legislation contained a number of real reforms.

The deputies were insistent on radical changes, and their persistence resulted in what amounts to a charge by the government that the Duma was a shelter for conspiracy and treason. The situation entered upon its final phase when revolutionary members were in London and took part in a congress which had for its purpose the upsetting of the throne of the czar.

The procedure of the Duma committee in requesting additional time to consider the charges against the Social Democratic members, would appear to have nullified the government's plans Friday were based on the supposition that the dissolution of the Duma would follow immediately in session, but by permitting the prosecutor to appear before the committee the administration tactfully sanctioned execution of the document against the fifty-five Social Democrats.

The government consequently found itself in a difficult position when the committee presented a reasonable request for delay. The reactionaries consider this is a great blunder for which they hold Premier Stolypin responsible.

INTERURBAN RAILWAYS. Seattle Will Be Centre of Vast System—Line May Be Extended to Vancouver.

Seattle, June 15.—Seattle has been chosen as the centre of a vast system of interurban electric railways reaching from British Columbia to Olympia, Aberdeen, Grays Harbor, and possibly Chehalis and Portland.

How far the line will be projected into British territory has yet to be determined. It is likely the line will be extended to Vancouver, making that city by the northern terminus.

C. W. Wyman, consulting engineer, representing Stone & Webster of Boston, owners of the Seattle Electric company, Puget Sound Electric Railway company, and kindred organizations here and in Tacoma and Bellingham, last night gave official announcement of the plans of the corporation to build electric railway lines in the valleys and reaching the sea coast towns of Western Washington and British Columbia, aggregating in cost many millions of dollars.

"The Puget Sound International Railway and Power company, financed by Stone & Webster, of Boston, has been incorporated in the State of Maine for \$2,500,000, to build and operate electric interurban railways in Western Washington," said Mr. Wyman last night. "As soon as possible, at least within the next ten days, the corporation will ask for power to do business in this territory by filing its articles of incorporation with the State of Maine."

"When all the plans at present proposed are approved, Seattle will be the centre of a network of electric railways reaching from the international boundary line, and perhaps even further to the north, to Grays Harbor on the south, with feeders stretching into the fertile valleys radiating from Everett, with a branch line to Anacortes, and with other branch lines and feeders in the western part of the state, where traffic and other conditions will justify the construction of the new lines."